

EXP. 12/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination FormSee instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic

and/or common Lambert Building

2. Location

street & number 2101-07 Locust Street

not for publication

city, town St. Louis

vicinity of

congressional district

state Missouri

code

29

county

City of St. Louis

code

510

3. Classification

Category

☐ district
☒ building(s)
☐ structure
☐ site
☐ object

Ownership

☐ public
☒ private
☐ both

Public Acquisition

N/A in process
☐ being considered

Status

☐ occupied
☒ unoccupied
☐ work in progress
Accessible
☒ yes: restricted
☐ yes: unrestricted
☐ no

Present Use

☐ agriculture
☐ commercial
☐ educational
☐ entertainment
☐ government
☐ industrial
☐ military
☐ museum
☐ park
☐ private residence
☐ religious
☐ scientific
☐ transportation
☒ other: vacant
factory/offices

4. Owner of Property

name Richard Claybour

street & number 706 Chestnut Street

city, town St. Louis

vicinity of

state

MO 63101

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Louis City Hall

street & number Market Street at Tucker Boulevard

city, town

St. Louis,

state

MO 63103

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

1. title Architectural Survey of Lucas & Hunt Addition
has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate July 1980; revised, April 1982 ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☒ localdepository for survey records Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.
706 Chestnut Street, Room 1217

city, town

St. Louis

state

MO 63101

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National Park Service

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date entered

Continuation sheet Lambert Building, St. Louis Item number 6 Page 1

2. State Historical Survey State
August 1982
Historic Preservation Program
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Item # 9, Bibliography Page 1

Alexander, Jack. "Man of Many Accomplishments." Unidentified newspaper clipping, 10 August 1938. Missouri Historical Society Collections, St. Louis, Missouri.

"Gerard Lambert, Yaughtsman, Dead." Unidentified newspaper clipping, 26 March 1967. Missouri Historical Society Collections, St. Louis, Missouri.

Hitt, Merritt Sherer, nephew of S. L. Sherer. St. Louis, Missouri. Interview, June 1980.

Lambert, Gerard B. All Out of Step. Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Co., 1956.

"Major Lambert Gave City Start in Aviation." St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 11 March 1956.

Meyer, A. C. The History of the Earlier Years of Drug and Allied Trades in the Mississippi Valley. St. Louis: Privately published, 1948.

National Druggist 14 (February 1889).

Pen and Sunlight Sketches of St. Louis: The Commercial Gateway to the South. Chicago: Pheonix Publishing Co., c.[1891-92].

Sherer, S. L. "Exhibition of the St. Louis Architectural Club for 1900." The Inland Architect and News Record, May 1900.

The Spectator (St. Louis), 15 June 1889.

Item #10, Verbal boundary description cont. Page 1

continue approximately 150 feet to the south side of St. Charles Street; thence turning east, continue approximately 90 feet along said side of St. Charles to its intersection with the west side of 21st Street; thence turning south, continue approximately 150 feet to point of origin.

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lambert Building was constructed in 1891 and 1902 as offices and factory for the Lambert Pharmacal Co. in St. Louis. Rising four stories, both the original 1891 building and the 1902 addition are articulated with Romanesque Revival forms constructed of red pressed brick and trimmed with rose sandstone.

Measuring 45 feet by 110 feet deep, the 1891 building is divided into three bays on the south elevation and nine bays on the east, connected by an angled corner-bay. (Photos #1, 2 & 3) First story windows rise from a pink granite sill course resting on a rock-faced granite water table of the same color. Two round-arched windows with rock-faced rose sandstone rustication frame the corner entrance and accent the north-east and southwest corners of the building. Wall surfaces of the south and east elevations are organized into a steady rhythm of vertical bays joined at the third story by an arcade of gauged brick arches outlined by brick molding. The fourth story doubles the rhythm of the lower stories with a range of small rectangular windows framed with rose sandstone lintel and sill courses (now spawling). Rose sandstone is also employed as a stringcourse above the first story, as second and third story sill courses and as imposts for third story arches. A corbelled and paneled brick cornice caps south and east elevations; metal clamps which now project from the cornice suggest that the missing cornice sections were originally fashioned out of sheet metal. Window framing on the east elevation (now boarded) and possibly parts of the cornice were destroyed by a 1976 fire which began in buildings east of 21st Street. A comparison of a drawing of the building published in 1892 (Photo #3) with Photos #1 and #2 indicate that the building has survived with little alteration. A minor alteration can be noted on the east elevation where a door in the fourth bay from the north has been modified into a window. Fenestration of the rear (north) elevation continues the pattern of third story, round-arched and first story segmental arch windows found on the east and south elevations. (Photo #4) Windows on all stories have white stone sills. The western two bays on the first story have been bricked-in. The interior of the building employs joist construction with no other architectural features of note.

Samuel L. Sherer's 1902 design for the four story addition to the west maintains the formal organization and materials of the original building while giving more attention to detail. (Photo #2, left-center) The building is 42 feet wide and 110 feet deep. The first story is established by three, large round-arched windows (now boarded) which are divided into three lights by rose sandstone mullions and transoms. The arches are outlined by brick moldings joined by carved sandstone acanthus leaf label stops. Second and third stories are grouped under round arches (trimmed with brick moldings) which spring from two-story piers edged with brick roll moldings. Rose sandstone is employed in these two stories in spandrels, window mullions and transoms, and in a sill course embellished with alternating circle and heraldic motifs. An arcade of smaller, round-arched windows is carried on a rose sandstone sill course at the fourth story. Windows above the first story are all casement type. The facade is capped with a bracketed sandstone cornice.

In keeping with the architect's belief that the design of rear elevations should

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not be neglected, the north elevation of the Lambert addition restates the round-arched motifs of the facade and is faced with the same red pressed brick, although in a different bond. (Photo #4) Spandrels between the second and third stories are laid in an ornamental brick pattern. Rose sandstone is used for sill courses, imposts and as coping on the small stepped-gable roof parapets. Round-arched openings on the first story were loading dock entrances (now partially boarded). All of the multi-paned windows on the upper stories are wood-framed and operable; those on the second and third stories pivot vertically to open while fourth story windows are casement type. Transom fanlights below third story arches drop inward to open.

The interior of the addition employs heavy timber mill construction and retains significant original architectural features in the office area. Three offices (which align with first story arches on the Locust Street facade) open on the north walls to a corridor running the width of the building. Finely crafted, dark wood paneling is used as wainscotting in the offices and covers the walls and ceiling of the corridor. The offices are now separated by plaster partitions extending to the ceiling, although originally they were open above the wainscotting.¹ Fireplaces are located on the east wall of the east office and on the west wall of the west office. They are fitted with ornamental mantelpieces and faced with brick, wood and glazed tile. Large round-arched transom windows on the south wall are installed with leaded glass (now boarded). The north wall of the corridor opens to factory space.

¹Gerard Lambert, All Out of Step (Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Co., 1956), p. 93.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1891; 1902

Builder/Architect Samuel L. Sherer, 1902 addition

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Lambert Building qualifies for listing in the National Register of Historic Places according to criteria A and C, and is eligible under the following areas of significance: Architecture: The 1891 Lambert Building is one of St. Louis' few remaining unaltered commercial buildings designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque tradition. The building employs a sophisticated design which exploits the corner site and features strong rhythms of gauged brick arches. The 1902 addition is an unusually well-conceived design which harmonizes with the materials and articulation of the original building while expressing design precepts of architect Samuel L. Sherer. Interior office rooms feature wood paneled wainscoting and ceilings, leaded glass transom windows and two fireplaces faced with decorative tile, brick and wood. Industry: The building was constructed in 1891 and 1902 as offices and factory for one of the country's leading pharmaceutical industries, the Lambert Pharmacal Co. (now Warner-Lambert, Morris Plains, New Jersey). Founded in St. Louis in 1880 by Jordan W. Lambert, the family-owned corporation occupied the building for nearly fifty years, during which time the company gained world-wide renown for its chief product, Listerine mouthwash.

Virginia-born Jordan W. Lambert (1852-1889) settled in St. Louis in 1873 shortly after graduating with honors in Chemistry from Randolph-Macon College in Ashland, Virginia. Working first as an insurance agent, Lambert was then employed by druggist A. A. Mellier before establishing his own firm, the Lambert Pharmacal Co. in 1880 in the rear of an old cigar factory. Within a year Lambert acquired the rights to manufacture a germicide which quickly brought him phenomenal success and founded a family fortune. Named in honor of Englishman Lord Joseph Lister (who introduced antiseptics), Lambert's new product, Listerine, improved upon Lister's revolutionary formula by eliminating caustic properties which destroyed tissue and caused physical discomfort.¹ Lambert's premature death at age thirty-six ended a brilliant career reported to be among the "most remarkable successes ever achieved in manufacturing pharmacy [sic] as applied to specialties." The company he founded was already heralded by the drug industry in 1889 as one of the "most important of the proprietary medicine houses in St. Louis, or, indeed, in America, and is known almost all over the globe."² Lambert's death (followed by his wife's two months later) left the couple's six children heirs to the family-owned corporation. Eventually, all five of Lambert's sons became involved in the management of the Lambert Co. The first to serve was eldest son Albert Bond Lambert who assumed the presidency in 1897 when he reached majority.

By 1891, the growth and prosperity of the company required construction of a new plant which would remain the corporate headquarters for almost half a century. Standing on the northwest corner of 21st and Locust Streets, the new building was located in

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Lucas Place, a residential enclave of the city's elite since the 1850s. Three large private houses were standing in the 2100 block of Lucas Place (Locust Street) when the Lambert Pharmacal building was constructed on a vacant parcel at the eastern corner of the same block. Although Lucas Place by then was in the throes of transition from a residential to a commercial district, prestige lost as a prime residential area was being transferred to business addresses in Lucas Place. This was confirmed by a local publication which reported in 1889 that a certain "dignity" had accrued to commercial firms who (somewhat dishonestly) acquired Lucas Place addresses by exchanging their rightful street names for the "more high sounding title" of Lucas Place.³ A year after the Lambert Co. located on Lucas Place, the St. Louis College of Pharmacy (organized in 1865) constructed a new school building across the street at 2108 Locust (demolished).

The four story, red brick Lambert Building employed Romanesque Revival forms made fashionable by prominent St. Louis buildings of the day such as those designed by Boston architects Peabody & Stearns (Security Building--1890) and Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge (S.G. Adams, originally built as Bell Telephone--1890). St. Louis architect Thomas B. Annan's 1890 design for the Boatmen's Bank (demolished) also shared design characteristics with the Lambert Building which, along with other evidence, suggest that Annan may have designed the pharmaceutical company's building at 21st and Locust Streets. Although the building permit for the Lambert Building records only the name of the contractor, Matthew Kirkwood, City Directories list Kirkwood's business address as identical with Annan's; Kirkwood was also contractor for at least two other buildings Annan designed circa 1891. The building is one of St. Louis' few remaining commercial examples designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque tradition.

In 1902, a three bay, four story addition designed by Samuel L. Sherer was joined to the west wall of the 1891 Lambert Building. The addition effectively complements the Romanesque forms of the original building while expressing Sherer's own architectural values. St. Louis-born Sherer (1866-1928), by profession a business man, art critic and later, Director of the St. Louis Art Museum,⁴ also designed several buildings of distinction in St. Louis during the first decade of the twentieth century. Entirely self-educated after the age of thirteen, Sherer advanced his business career with Big Muddy Coal and Iron Co. while pursuing interests in architecture, archaeology and the Fine Arts.⁵ As early as 1899, he was writing architectural criticism as editor of the St. Louis Architectural Club. In 1903, The Brickbuilder published a series of three articles by Sherer on St. Louis brick and terra cotta architecture which offer testimony to his Arts and Crafts ideals and describe principles exhibited in his own designs.

Sherer's articles reveal a discerning understanding of the capabilities of materials and the importance of texture, color and ornamental detailing which are addressed in his sensitive handling of the Lambert addition. The superficial treatment of rear elevations, "as if architecture were applied only to the front," aroused Sherer's censure,⁶ and again his personal convictions were not betrayed in designing the rear elevation of the Lambert addition, fully articulated with Romanesque arches. A persistent critic of utilitarian expediences sanctioned in contemporary commercial design, Sherer argued that commercial buildings should indeed be beautiful and impart

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distinctive images of their occupants. His friendship with Lambert Co. officers Arthur Deacon and Arthur Lambert provided him with two commissions in which his theories were successfully tested: the Lambert addition and his 1901 design for the Lambert-Deacon-Hull Printing Co. building across the street (listed in the National Register in 1980 and known today as the Swift Co. Building.)⁷

Although Sherer never solicited commissions or opened an office, his work was in sufficient demand to employ draftsman Samuel M. Hitt for a time. Besides the printing building and the addition for the Lambert Pharmacal Co., his other known designs include three prestigious commissions on Kingsbury Place (James D. Streett--1907, John W. Teasdale--1910 and William H. Danforth, President of Ralston Purina Company--1910), the Fowler House on Waterman Avenue and the Webster Groves estate of Arthur Deacon--1902. A friend and colleague of many St. Louis architects (and mentor to the young Guy Study), Sherer's achievements were officially recognized in 1927 when he was elected an honorary member of the national American Institute of Architects a year before his death.

For many years the company's product Listerine was marketed as an "ethical" drug and sold exclusively to physicians for surgical use. In the mid-1890s, Listerine tooth powder was introduced and advertised to dentists. After the turn of the century, Listerine products were publically promoted in a limited way by direct mailings to Blue Book lists and social registers.⁸ However, as Gerard Lambert later recalled, the immense popularity of Listerine as a mouthwash with world-wide distribution was something his father never envisioned, nor was it expected by company directors who pursued a course of conservative management and marketing techniques. Only when Listerine sales plummeted during a post-World War I depression was a new, aggressive approach to marketing adopted at the urging of General Manager Gerard Lambert. For the first time in its history, the company embarked upon an advertising campaign which openly promoted Listerine's effectiveness in combating bad breath. Despite strong objections from the company's advertising agency (who feared offending public taste), Gerard Lambert launched a bold but persuasive advertising strategy which won him a dubious honor of being the "Father of Halitosis." The new Listerine advertisements soon captured a vast untapped consumer market for mouthwash by euphemizing unmentionable "bad breath" with its medical name halitosis and by featuring potent images such as dejected women wondering why they were bridesmaids but never brides. As a result of Gerard Lambert's innovative promotion techniques and cost-efficient production methods, the Lambert Co.'s net income leaped dramatically from a low in 1920 of \$115,000 to well over \$6 million in 1928.⁹

While attending to management duties in the family business, Albert Lambert made contributions in other areas which deserve brief mention. A pioneer aviation enthusiast and balloonist who received flying instructions from Orville Wright, Albert became an important early promoter of aviation in St. Louis. In 1920, he purchased and then improved as an airfield the first portion of what is now Lambert-St. Louis International Airport. A few years later he gave financial support and encouragement to his friend Charles Lindbergh for his world-record flight across the Atlantic.¹⁰ In addition, Lambert is remembered locally for reforms while serving on the Board of Police Commissioners for several years.

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Gerard Lambert also achieved distinction outside the Lambert Co. In 1931, he was brought in as President of the Gillette Safety Razor Co. in an effort to resolve the company's financial problems. In much the same fashion as he bolstered earnings of the Lambert Co. a few years earlier, Gerard reorganized Gillette, conceived the idea for the famous "Blue Blade" and invented a one-piece razor--all of which helped reverse the downward trend of sales and profits.¹¹ During the Roosevelt administration, Gerard served as advisor to the United States Housing Authority and in 1938, he demonstrated his plan for privately financed low-rent housing by building a housing project in Princeton, New Jersey.¹²

By 1938, the Lambert Co. had outgrown their offices and manufacturing plant at 21st and Locust Streets, and the building was sold to the Sayman Products Co., another old St. Louis drug firm. Established in St. Louis in 1894 by Thomas M. Sayman, the company specialized in household and toilet articles some of which today are still marketed nationally. Perhaps the best-known product was Sayman Soap, a formula of pure vegetable oil developed by Sayman from the root of a plant used by American Indians for cleaning.¹³ The Sayman Co. owned the building until 1975. In 1976, a devastating fire in the block immediately east of the Lambert Building fortunately caused only slight damage to buildings west of 21st Street. The fire, however, hastened the decline of the area. Recently, the multi-million dollar renovation project planned for Union Station five blocks south of the Lambert Building has raised hopes for revitalization of the western edge of the Central Business District. A prime candidate for adaptive reuse, the Lambert Building is one of the most architecturally significant structures in the area and one associated with an important St. Louis corporation.

Footnotes

¹A. C. Meyer, The History of the Earlier Years of Drug and Allied Trades (St. Louis: Privately published, 1948), pp. 63-65. The original formula for Listerine was developed by Dr. Joseph Joshua Lawrence, publisher of a medical journal in St. Louis.

²National Druggist, 1 February 1889, p. 43.

³The Spectator, 15 June 1889, p. 690-91.

⁴In 1909, Sherer was appointed to the first Board of Control of the St. Louis City Art Museum. His administrative skills, extensive knowledge of museums in America and Europe, and years of study and collecting prepared him for positions of Administrator and then Director of the Art Museum in 1922 at which time he retired from his business career to devote full time to the Museum.

⁵Interview with Merritt Sherer Hitt, Sherer's nephew, St. Louis, Missouri, June 1980.

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⁶S. L. Sherer, "Exhibition of the St. Louis Architectural Club for 1900," The Inland Architect and News Record, May 1900, p. 31.

⁷Both Lambert and Deacon had been associated with the Lambert Co. since the 1880s. Virginia-born Arthur Lambert was a cousin of Jordan Lambert's family; Arthur Deacon, a Canadian chemist, was appointed trustee when the company became incorporated in 1884.

⁸Meyer, p. 65.

⁹Jack Alexander, "Man of Many Accomplishments," unidentified newspaper clipping, 10 August 1928, Missouri Historical Society Collections, St. Louis, Missouri; Gerard Lambert, All Out of Step (Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Co., 1956), p. 92-101.

¹⁰"Major Lambert Gave City Start in Aviation," St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 11 March 1956.

¹¹Lambert, pp. 186-93.

¹²Ibid., p. 239-40.

¹³Meyer, p. 85.

Item number 11

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2. James M. Denny, Section Chief, Survey & Registration

State Contact Person

Department of Natural Resources

Historic Preservation Program

P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City

30 August 1982

314/751-4096

Missouri 65102

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached.

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Granite City, IL/MO

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	5
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7	4	2	8	9	0
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4	2	7	9	5	7	0
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Zone Easting

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Zone

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The Lambert Building is located in City Block 909; beginning at the northwest corner of Locust and 21st Street, continue approximately 90 feet along the north side of Locust Street to the property line between 2107 and 2109 Locust Street; thence turning north, List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By © Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc., 1982.

name/title Mary M. Stiritz, Research Associate

organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. date 25 August 1982

street & number 706 Chestnut Street, Room 1217 telephone (314) 421-6474

city or town St. Louis state MO 63101

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Director, Department of Natural Resources and
title State Historic Preservation Officer

date

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

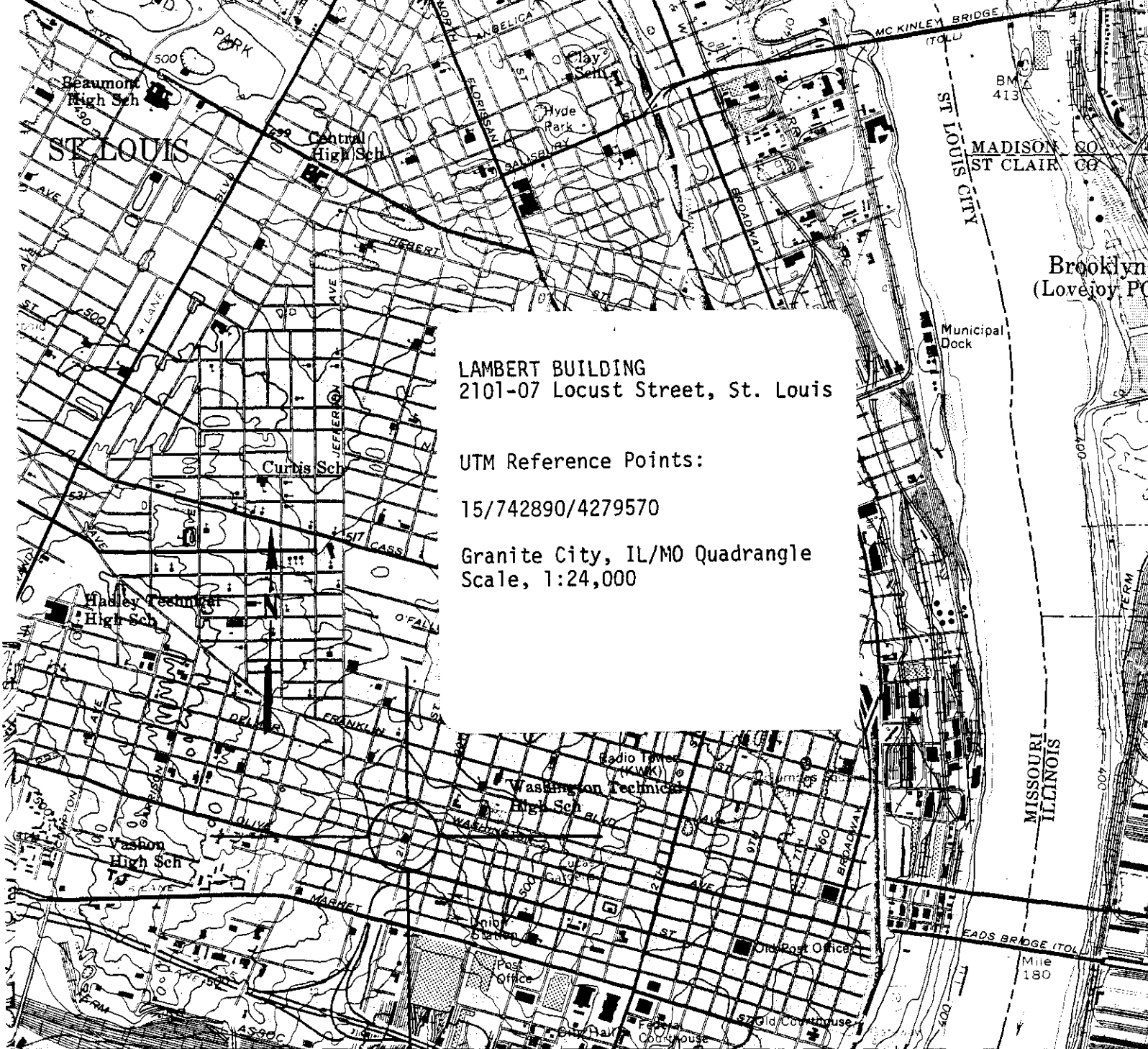
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

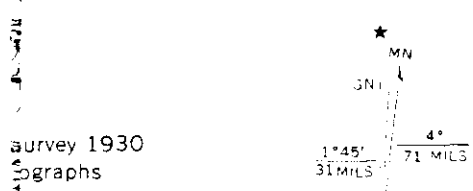


LAMBERT BUILDING
2101-07 Locust Street, St. Louis

UTM Reference Points:

15/742890/4279570

Granite City, IL/MO Quadrangle
Scale, 1:24,000



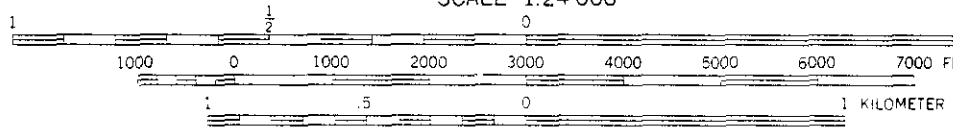
Survey 1930
Photographs

West zone

Zone 15,

Contours are shown

UTM GRID AND 1974 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225. OR RESTON, VIRGINIA/
STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801.
AND BY THE DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

LAMBERT BUILDING
2101-07 Locust Street, St. Louis

#1 of 4 Principal (south) elevation; left-center, 1902 addition; right, 1891 building.

Photographer: Mary M. Stiritz
Date: July 1982
Negative: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.

Camera facing northeast.

100 0



LAMBERT BUILDING
2101-07 Locust Street, St. Louis

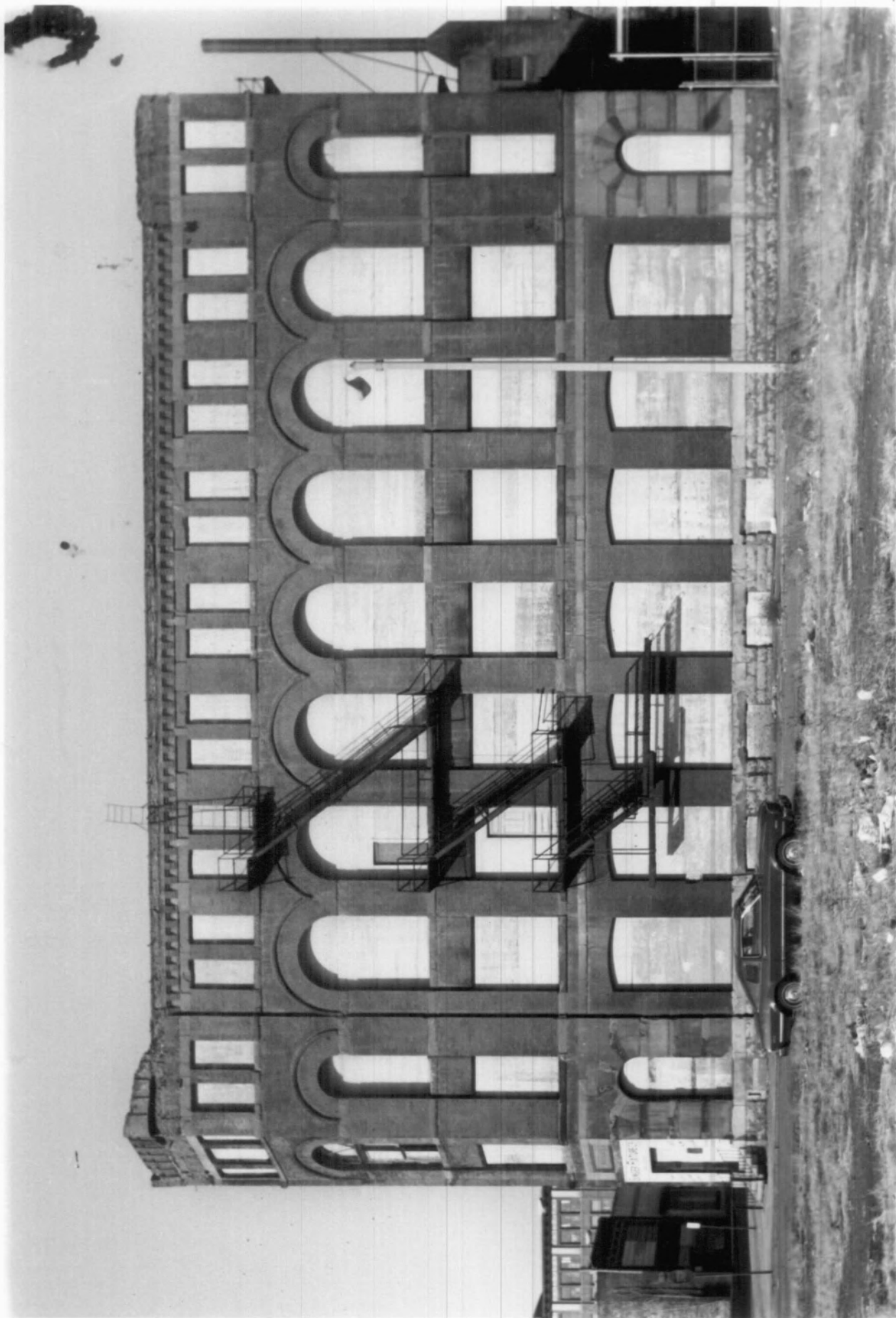
#2 of 4 East elevation.

Photographer: Denny Neilson

Date: 1981

Negative: Richard Claybour
Associates
706 Chestnut Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Camera facing west.

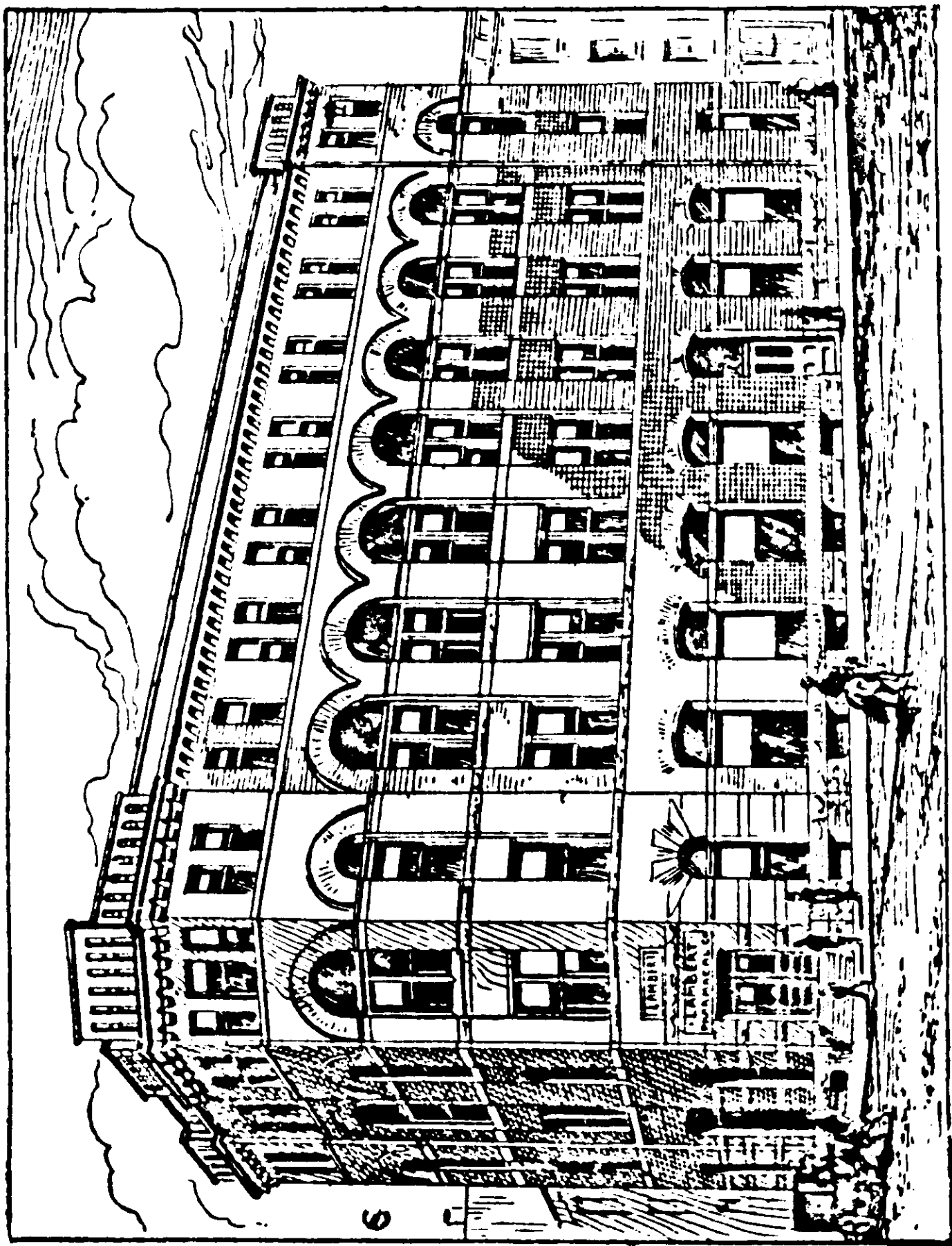


LAMBERT BUILDING
2101-07 Locust Street, St. Louis

#3 of 4 South (principal) and
east elevations.

Photocopy from: Pen & Sunlight
Sketches of St. Louis
Chicago: Phoenix
Publishing Co., c.
1891-92.

Negative: Landmarks Association
of St. Louis, Inc.



LAMBERT BUILDING
2101-07 Locust Street, St. Louis

#4 of 4 North (rear) elevation.
Left: 1891 building;
Right: 1902 addition.

Photographer: Denny Neilson
Date: 1981
Negative: Richard Claybour
Associates
706 Chestnut Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Camera facing south.

